The Examiner contends that the Declaration of James Schreder under Rule 132 is insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 2-7 and 9-11 as anticipated by Lipner for two reasons. The first reason is because it refers to Lipner and not to the claims of the instant application. The second reason is because the Declaration appears to be a supplemental statement of the attorney's remarks in the Amendment filed on September 29, 2006.

These reasons are without merit. The Declaration contains the testimony of James Schreder as to the interpretation of Lipner to counter the Examiner's interpretation. The Declaration was cited numerous times in the Remarks of the Amendment filed on September 29, 2006 in support of arguments that contest the Examiner's interpretation of Lipner. It is respectfully submitted that the Declaration is proper and should be considered by the Examiner as probative of whether Lipner anticipates claims 2-7 and 9-15 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b).

For the reason set forth above, it is submitted that the rejection of claims 2-7 and 9-15 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Lipner is erroneous and should be withdrawn.

The Office Action rejects claims 2-7 and 9-15 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,803,039 to Impink, Jr. et al., hereafter Impink.

This rejection is respectfully traversed. Impink lacks elements/steps recited in independent claims 4, 11, 14 and 15. In particular, Impink lacks the following recitals of independent claim 4:

"a user interface component that provides at least a table view, said table view comprising a plurality of outputs of a selected step of at least one of said sequential control modules, wherein said outputs comprise a

combination of at least one automatic expression and at least one interactive instruction"

and

"at least one controller that is operated by executing said interactive instruction at least partly in response to said operator input and said automatic expression automatically".

Independent claims 11, 14 and 15 contain similar recitals.

Impink does not disclose or teach the combination of interactive instruction and automatic expression and a controller that executes the interactive instruction at least partly in response to operator input and the automatic expression automatically. The Examiner contends that Impink discloses automatic expression in display screen areas 71, 73 and 75, citing column 13, lines 59-62. However, this citation refers to parameter and component status that is sensed and stored by the system. The status information of the parameters and components is retrieved from storage and displayed as informational data as a guide for the operator to manually execute a step of the procedure in response to a prompt. See column 12, lines 49-57. Therefore, the citation at column 13, lines 59-62, does not disclose or teach "automatic expression" that is displayed to the operator and executed automatically by the controller.

It is noted that the Examiner refers to Impink's column 14 as teaching the claimed interactive instruction of the table view and its execution by the controller. This reference is mistaken. Column 14 describes logging activity that takes place after the display and execution of the instruction steps shown in Fig. 3. In fact, the data of Tables I and II is not a part of the display screen of Figs. 3–6, but rather is a chronological record of conditions and actions that is manifested in a permanent record on a copy device such as a printer, magnetic tape recorder or the like. See column 8, lines 14-24.

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For the reason set forth above, it is submitted that the rejection of claims 2-7 and 9-15 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Impink is erroneous and should be withdrawn.

The Office Action rejects claim 8 under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as unpatentable over Lipner in view of U.S Patent No. 6,775,576 to Spriggs, hereafter Spriggs.

This rejection is erroneous because claim 8 depends on independent claim 4 via intervening claim 6. That is, Lipner lacks elements recited in independent claim 4 as set forth in the discussion of claim 4. These elements are not disclosed or taught by Spriggs, which was cited for a different reason.

For the reasons set forth above, it is submitted that the rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Lipner in view of Spriggs is erroneous and should be withdrawn.

The Office Action rejects claim 8 under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as unpatentable over Impink in view of Spriggs.

This rejection is erroneous because claim 8 depends on independent claim 4 via intervening claim 6. That is, Impink lacks elements recited in independent claim 4 as set forth in the discussion of claim 4. These elements are not disclosed or taught by Spriggs, which was cited for a different reason.
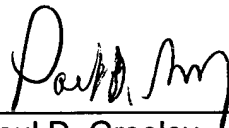
For the reasons set forth above, it is submitted that the rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Impink in view of Spriggs is erroneous and should be withdrawn.

The Office Action cites a number of patents that were not applied in the rejections of the claims. These patents have been reviewed, but are believed to be inapplicable to the claims.

It is respectfully requested for the reasons set forth above that the rejections under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) and 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn, that claims 2-15 be allowed and that this application be passed to issue.

Respectfully Submitted,

Date:___i/18/07___

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